tion to Be Accomplished - Previous Hasty Legislation Should Be Avoided. The efforts which we have made to rouse the attention of the public to the importance of better methods for protecting the forests situated upon the public domain than are afforded by existing laws are beginning to bear fruit. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report just made public, calls attention to the fact, which we have constantly pointed out, that "depredations upon public timber are universal, flagrant and limitless". He recommends the immediate withdrawal from sale or public entry of all the Government timber lands until proper surveys and estimates of their value can be prepared; that Congress may be able to finally determine what parts of this property shall be disposed of, what parts shall be retained as permanent National forests and under what rules the sales shall be made hereafter.

This is a wise and timely suggestion, which Congress will do well to adopt. There should not be another acre of our public forests disposed of under any circumstances whatever, and every effort should be made to protect them from trespass and injury until Congress has determined upon a general forest policy. This is a question which certainly can not be settled off-hand. The interests at stake are vast and varied, and we can not as a Nation afford to take any more legislative risks upon questions relating to the public domain without first obtaining all the information attainable in regard to it.

We have already the Timber Culture act as a good example of what hasty and unconsidered action by Congress in such matters will lead to. The Timber Culture act is, and always has been, a fraud, inasmuch as it has never succeeded in securing any of the results Congress intended it to secure. It was based upon observations made only over a small portion of the public domain, and in entire ignorance of the possibilities of tree growing in the great dry region which comprised at that time, and still comprises, the largest part of the public lands. It has cost the people of the United States millions of acres of land, without any return whatever, and it has ruined thousands of honest settlers in fruitless efforts to carry out its impracticable and impossible conditions. And all this has come to pass because a few enterprising men wanted to sell trees and tree seeds, and so, with the aid of some well-intentioned sentimentalists, got up this idea planting trees in a region where, in some exceptionally favored localities, it would be as easy to make a tree grow as to compel moisture from a cloudless sky. There may be, somewhere, thriving and valu- enough to execute the existing law able plantations which the Timber Cult- | with the very best of subordinates, and ure act has brought into existence, but, it would be his effort to efficiently use if there are any such, they escape the such instruments as may be placed in vigilant attention of disinterested Eastern travelers.

Congress ought to repeal the Timber Culture act forthwith. It is disgraceful to longer allow honest settlers to be ruined in futile endeavors to obtain land in this way, and it is not less disthe opportunities offered by this law to defraud the Government.

It will be wise with this example before our eyes to go slow in all future legislation for the management of the public domain, but in the meantime Mr. Sparks' recommendation for immediate withdrawal of all forest property for sale or entry should be adopted. It is a good suggestion. -N. Y. Sun.

AMONG HIS NEIGHBORS. Mr. Hendricks' Last Public Appearance

The sudden death of Vice-President Hendricks will call vividly to the minds of many his appearance on the evening preceding his decease, at the grand reception given at the residence of State Treasurer Cooper.

While the gathering possessed no political significance whatever, from the very nature of things it contained many of the prominent Democrats of the State, and was a very brilliant occasion. It was at a late hour when the Vice-President and his wife appeared upon the scene. After expressing the courtesies of the evening, Mr. Hendricks paused for some moments on the threshold of the spacious reception rooms and contemplated the scene with a smile of unconcealed pleasure. A slight pallor was noticeable upon his countenance, yet he looked or seemed in better spirits, and expressed himself as being in excellent health. As he stood there, with that polished grace and suavity of manner so characteristic of his nature, he presented a magnificent appearance, and never seemed grander or in fuller possession of all his powers. There stood before him many a true, tried friend, whose hand-grasp was more eloquent than words. Here and there passed many a frosted head of both parties, touched by time and the strain of many an anxious campaign. There were also present several of the younger politicians, who were wont to seek his counsel, and who always met with a kind and encouraging reception. The gen-eral eagerness of the throng to gain his presence was especially noticeable, and long interval of hand-shaking followed. He has been received with enthusiasm and distinction wherever he has gone, but the home hearts-the hearts that touched the tenderest cord -how they crowded about him! It was his last meeting of friends on earth, his last farewell to them all; and now it would seem some wise Providence had drawn them together just once more to receive the strong magnetic cheer of this distinguished leader, and his neigh-bors and friends, regardless of political faith, who were present on that occasion will have a pleasant remembrance of the last time when he appeared in Mr. Hendricks, in conversation at

the reception, was addressed by some one present with the remark that he looked so fresh and youthful that he must have discovered the fabled fountan of perpetual youth. "No," replied the Vice-President pleasantly, smiling in acknowledgement of the compliment. "I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded of a little incident. I have not acknowledgement of the compliment. Thereupon the two Sensators, who served four years in the legendary fountain, but I am reminded of a little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded of a little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded of a little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded at little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded at little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded at little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded at little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded at little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded at little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded at little incident. I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded at little incident and worry, and have neither won nor lost; nothing but the hope of gain would induce me to go through this digested article of food you may like won nor lost; nothing but the hope of gain would induce me to go through this digested article of food you may like won nor lost; nothing but the hope of gain would induce me to go through this legendary fountain. of a little incident. I was engaged in trying a case in Ohio, when a very young man, before a Judge whose years, though nearly four-score, rested lightly upon him, and his youthful ap-pearance was most remarkable. I spoke to him during the trial of my case concerning the disparity in his age and appearance, and asked him glishmen and the third for Americans. how he had managed to preserve his It is hardly necessary to say that the youthful vigor to such a remarkable latter gets the benefit of the highest degree. By not allowing myself to price.—Detroit Free Press.

look at things through old eyes,' said he. 'I have endeavored to retain the enthusiasm of younger days in everything I have undertaken, and have retained my youth simply because I have never permitted myself to consider myself old.' So it has been with me. I have retained the enthusiasm of my younger days, and to this I attribute the appearance on which you compliment me."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE CUSTOMS SERIVCE. Secretary Manning Making a Thorough Investigation of It-A New Law Prom-

Secretary Manning, in conversation respecting the proposed examination by the Senate into the working of the New York Custom-House, said that as the executive officer was primarily responsible for the execution of the tariff law, he should welcome the co-operation of a committee of the Senate, if one be created to that end. He said, however, that during all the present year an active inquiry into the condition of the custom-houses had been going on under the initiation and supervision of his immediate predecessor and himself and that the result of that inquiry is exhibited in a volume of 890 printed pages, which when examined by Senators, will disclose all the needed facts in regard to the custom-houses up to October last and save the work of an examining committee. If there has been defective administration since then, which had escaped his attention, he would be glad to know it. A resolution has been introduced in the House respecting an importation of glassware by L. Lehmann, which, he said, would be completely answered as soon as adopted, and sent to him. Any other specific inquiries addressed to the Department by either House would receive immediate and thorough attention. Mr. Manning remarked that he had, in his annual report to Congress, described his own ideal of a collector of customs at any of the great ports, and he had distinctly intimated his own conviction that a satisfactory execution of the present tariff law would severely test the best efforts of a staff of the best officers that the country could supply. The point of attack now, he said, is the Appraising Department and, for obvious reasons he should, he said, firmly and earnestly uphold the conscientious conduct of those officers against all comers. The collector at New York, he said, was unnecessarily and naturally assailed by selfish interests, because in case of disagreement between two reappraisers his decision is final. The Secretary giving land in return for had no doubt that the Senate and the country would discriminate between

his hands by the President and the Senate, to whom the law had wisely confided the selection of the chief customs officials. The Civil-Service law has, Mr. Manning added, practically taken away from the Treasury Department the segraceful to allow honest settlers and lection of such most important subordiland speculators to avail themselves of nates as examiners, inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers. The general appraisers, the appraisers and the assistant appraisers are nominated by

the President and confirmed by the

the existing tariff system, or rather the

existing tariff chaos, created by law,

and the officers who administer that

system of chaos. It will be difficult

Mr. Manning said that he expects soon after the holidays to send to Congess a special report on one branch of the customs system and the project of a law, which, if adopted, will work therein a needed reform. The Secretary concluded by saying that it is vital to the public welfare that in customhouse matters there be concert of action, good understanding and pleasant forms between the Senate and the head of the Treasury Department, and added: "I shall do my utmost to promote this, and shall not unduly intrude my party affiliations and my party prejudices, which, I nevertheless hope and believe, are reasonably strong."-St. Louis Re-

DEMOCRATIC BREVITIES.

-The future of Mormonism seems to be threatened with an eclipse When that a half-breed is half as good as a the paths of plural marriage lead but pure blood. This foolish idea has been, to the jail, the seraglio fades into a and will continue to be for long years to barren ideality. - Indianapolis Times.

-John A. Logan will stand on tiptoe for three years to come, with his head in a listening position and his ears alert, hoping to attract attention and finally to hear the Republican order to go to the front. He is likely to get very tired, but his endurance is great.—N. Y. Graphic.

----We can see nothing but good to issue from a careful and vigorous observance of the spirit of the President's letter, and we believe that all except a very few of his changes of office-holders, made before the legal expiration of their commissions, will bear all the tests to which they may be properly has a potent power which no mixture subjected .- N. Y. Evening Post.

---It is evident from Mr. Tilden's etter that as is his wont with all important public questions, he has given the subject of his letter a long and exhaustive study, for he writes of harbor defense like a master of a department in the science of war which has provoked more expert discussion than any other. But what is most remarkable is the attention which Congress and the people will pay to this voice from Greystone. A venerable man, now utterly removed from public life and all political ambitions, commands more respect when he speaks than would be secorded to the utterances on the subject he discusses of any other citizeneven the President of the United States

himself-N. Y. Sun. -One of the most ridiculous performances in politics lately is the pretense of Senators Logan and Hawley that they knew all about the act of Congress passed last March, providing for the payment for property belong-ing to officers and enlisted men and destroved in time of peace, but that Secretary Endicott is muddled about it. The law limits the liability for articles to the discretion of the Secretary of War. Secretary Endicott, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Bench of Massachuarmy, but who never have been lawyers, proceed to put a very low estimate upon the Secretary's legal ability.

-Detroit Free Press. -Every country in Europe has three prices for everything sold there. The first is for natives; the second for Englishmen and the third for Americans. HOW TO STOCK FARMS.

Extracts From Father Clarkson's Paper

His first point was that it makes no difference whether a man be a graduate direct from the agricultural college or s refugee from defeats and disasters in nearly all departments of industry, he is not necessarily the rough block which is to be wrought into a live agriculturist, if he has not the inbred and inborn love of rural pursuits, backed by an industry which will lead him to rise early and lead his employes afield. If one expects by energy and industry to convert a native or exhausted soil into a successful, diversified farm of grain, grass and stock, select land which by the agency of wise husbandry, can be converted into a rich and prolific farm. Then determine what class of animals shall be used. In deciding this question, recollect that no farm was ever large enough, nor a lot so contracted as to breed and raise successfully two breeds

any one class of animals or birds. Let there be no dividing the efforts on dif-ferent breeds. And it is well to warn the inexperienced against purchasing stock of breeding farms where one man's knowledge of breeding, feeble at best, is divided and diluted by a variety, or even two kinds of cattle, horses or chickens. A man who grasps at so much has but a limited idea of his own powers, or the full scope and compass of the meaning of a "fine-stock breeder." Having determined these preliminaries,

what shall be the process of stocking the farm? A part, at least, must be suitably prepared before the stock is introduced. and whether it be when but a small portion of the farm is ready, or when it is fully developed, with grain, grass and comfortable buildings, guard studiously against over-stocking. This is one of the greatest errors in stockfarming. If it be intended for a breeding farm, get the best to be had, without regard to price, even if the number be not one-fourth of your previous ideas. The animal must not only have all the points to the nearest perfection, but he must "be able to read his title clear." * * * The whole pith and point in a code of instructions, "How to Stock a Farm," is in grading up as fast as possible. " No

man, however poor or rich, can afford to use a male animal of any kind but thoroughbred. The next most important thing is to study the great lessons of breeding and feeding until you understand your busi-

ness. But few men do. A good farmer and eminent politician of Iowa truly says: "It takes longer to learn how to raise a calf well than it does to learn how to draw up an indictment that will hold water. When a man has once solved the problems of breeding, feeding, handling and elevating above its ancestors an animal of any class, he has mastered the business, and can claim to stand in that noblest class of menadvanced farmer. Then only will you know how to stock a farm."

Every well-ordered farm, whether large or small, ought to have a suitable number of horses on it; among the rest few choice brood mares. And it should be borne in mind that all animals kept for breeding, the progeny of which are intended for work or high stepping, should be worked regularly, but suitably. It is the only way to perpetuate and improve the activity and strength of the muscles. If Providence had imposed idleness on the human race, long ere this the earth would be as desolate as the face of the moon, so far as humanity is concerned. The race would have become too effeminate to perpetuate its species.

In stocking the farm with horses there is another crying evil practiced. It is worse, if possible, than the prevalent evils in breeding cattle. It is the use of mongrel stallions. In grading up the classes of stock it is known that it can be done fifty times faster by the male than the female branch; bence farmers should look mainly to improvement through male domestic animals. The horses in Iowa have been greatly retarded in improvement by unwise and unscrupulous owners contending that half-breed Percheron or Clyde stallions do very well. / This is on the untenable and fallacious position come, one of the curses and blights upon agricultural prosperity. "What can be hoped for a horse whose dam's breeding is entirely unknown, or of the very opposite type to that of the thoroughbred sire? This is making breeding a mere lottery. It is a loss of valuable time, of which humanity has none to spare, and which will only bring disappointment to those who are foolish enough to engage in a system of breeding that actual experience has shown can only end in wretched failure. Never use a halfbreed or mongrel male animal, no matter how handsome his appearance. Blood which has been perfected and purified by a long line of careful breeding with inferior blood has."-Prairie

UTTERLY DEMORALIZING.

Mow Betting Upon the Turf Affects Both

"Looking at the system of betting generally, not five men in twenty can afford to lose, and certainly not one in twenty afford to win. This may seem a paradox; but few men, unless they have a large fortune indeed, can take settling quietly. It can't be done. A young man drawing his first winnings is like a tiger tasting his first blood; he seldom stops again till he is brought to a deadlock as a defaulter; his visits are extended from a few afternoons to weeks after the race-meetings, and the mind becomes untuned for everything else." These words are not a part of a Puritan's diatribe against racing, but were written by a man who loved sport as keenly as Whyte Melville himself. And we will cap his reflections by a remarkable passage from the diary of one of the most notable turfites of the century: "May 27, 1883.—All last week at Epsom, and now, thank God, these races are over. I have had all the is most disreputable and dispicable, for my thoughts are eternally absorbed by it. Jockeys, trainers and blacklegs are my companions, and it is like dram- bers they will meet a smiling face, and drinking; having once entered upon it I | sit down to a breakfast presided over by can not leave it off, though I am disgusted with the occupation all the time.

HOME AND FARM.

-Cold tea is the best liquid for cleaning varnished paint, window panes and mirrors.—Toledo Blade.

-In washing tumblers that have had milk in them, you should always rinse them out of clear, cold water first. -Corn Cake: One cupful Indian meal. two cupfuls flour, one-half cupful sugar, one egg, one-half cupful butter, one and two-thirds cupfuls sweet milk, one-half

tartar .- The Caterer. -Squashes should be kept in a warm, dry place, and should not freeze. It is not best to keep vegetables too warm, but care should be exercised to prevent the freezing of those that are easily affeeted by cold .- Troy Times.

teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream

-Hot Frosting: One cupful of sugar, three and one-half teaspoonfuls milk; put it on the stove, boil five minutes, add flavoring. Stir after taking it off the stove until it thickens a little and spread on the cake before it hardens.-Exchange.

-When ladies are afflicted with a rough skin they will find it to their advantage to use a nail brush, not only for the nails, but also for the knuckles, and, indeed, the entire hand. A little ammonia in the water adds to its cleansing properties.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

-To prevent the spread of chicken cholera Dr. Salmon recommends a mixture of two ounces of sulphuric acid to two gallons of water. This will destroy every germ of cholera that it touches in a few minutes, being one of the best disinfectants known.—Albany Journal.

-Do not confine the turkeys over ten days when fattening them, or they will lose flesh, confinement rendering them discontented, which soon results in a refusal of food. Give them plenty of charcoal, gravel and fresh meat, with all the corn they can eat.—Chicago Journal. -Custard Pie: One egg, one table-

spoonful of sugar heaped up, one level tablespoonful each of corn starch and butter, and one pint of sweet milk. Flavor to suit the taste, and bake with one crust. This makes one pie. It is good when eggs are scarce. - The House-

-A potato grower states that by experiment he has discovered that the rotting of potatoes is due partially to moisture. Potatoes grown on land that has been thoroughly underdrained were sound and good, while those grown on land undrained rotted badly.—Western

-Bran is cheap, and it can be used in almost unlimited quantities without injury to the animal. It is a healthy food and contains enough nitrogenous substances to help replenish the waste of muscular tissue in the animal system as will contribute to the production of milk.—N. E. Farmer.

-Don't leave the oven door open. nor set a cake on the top of the range, even for a moment-a mistake very easily made by young housekeepersbut draw the cake to the edge of the oven, test it quickly, and be careful not to cool a newly baked cake too rapidly. setting in the wind .- Christain at

salt into a pan of "loppered" cream. Pour into a linen bag and let it drain three days, changing the rag every day.' Then pack into a wooden cup or mold with holes in the bottom, and press two hours. Wet the mold with cold water before putting in the cream curd. three folds of tissue paper will do-to exclude the air, they will keep in a cool place for a week. This is the cheese sold in this country under the name of Neufchatel.—Chicago Tribune.

TO BUSY MOTHERS.

Some Valuable Hints by a Lady Whe Speaks from Experience.

The human brain needs rest and change. The human mind needs relaxation. The human heart needs pleasant companionship. Deprive them of these requisites, and the result in nine cases out of ten will be insanity. Perhaps you imagine that I mean to frighten you. Why, to tell you the truth, if I could not arouse you to a sense of your condition unless I terrified you a little, I would rather do so than see you an inmate of an insane asylum. You see this to be quite in accordance with the rest of nature's laws. The body can not subsist on one kind of diet; it must have more or less variety; and, behold, how plentifully our Creator has provided for this great need in the abundant fruitfulness of earth, air and sea! How soon the palate tires of one kind of diet! How soon the body starves when fed upon one thing. Dear friend, I beseech you give this subject your most careful consideration, for I perceive you are killing yourself with the constant strain brought to bear upon body and mind, and unless you consent to relax that strain you will suffer very seriously in consequence.

Your nervous headaches are sent, perhaps, as warnings, which, if heeded, may prove your salvation from more serious trouble. I have found it exceedingly injurious to work during the evening. You have been busy all day with one duty or another; the night has | nania. come; you can find no warrant in Scripture for continuing them.

So let the work-basket remain undisturbed, let the needle rest. You will be all the more skillful with it on the morrow. Spend the evening in reading, conversing, playing interesting games with your children, or in visiting your friends; or, better still, if you feel able. in attending an interesting lecture or concert; then, when you retire, you will sleep sweetly, and awake refreshed and equal to the performance of the day's

Never eat heartily when tired to death. Drink a cup of tea and eat a cracker or beat up an egg in half a pint of milk, sweeten and flavor to taste, and drink it. This will strengthen you, and will not make any demands on your weary stomach or digestive organs. And another thing: do not rise early in the morning and trot all over the house doing this and seeing to that for hours before you eat anything. Put on the coffee, if you use that beverage, or the tea, if you use that, as soon as possible, and pour yourself out a cup inst as soon as it is in a condition for drinking, and add whatever light, easily

You will catch yourself singing, per-haps, and when your husband and children come down fresh from their sluma cheerful hostess. Force yourself to try this plan once or twice, and I know * While the fever it excites is raging and the odds are varying I can neither read nor write nor occupy myself with anything else."—Qvarterly Reter .- Illustrated Christian Weekly.

EAST GREENLAND.

Discovery of a Race Unacquainted Existence of White Nation

Captain Holm recently return Copenhagen after having spe years and a half in exploring the unknown region of the east Greenland. Although ten or tw peditions have set out for East land in the past two centuries, all of them in search of the lost men, who were supposed to ha tled there, only one ship ever the coast. The great ice masses times hundreds of miles wide, perpetually piled up againt the have kept explorers from East land long after all other Arcti were fairly well known. Wit assistants Captain Holm landed Farewell and then went north so miles. He has returned with la lections representing the flora, geology and anthropology of th erto unknown portion of the surface. He found in those co dismal regions, isolated from the a race of people who had never heard or known of the great civilized nations of the earth. They seem to lead happy lives, and lived in a communistic way in hamlets. They differ entirely in lan-guage and physical characteristics from the Esquimaux of West Greenland .-Demorest's Monthly.

AN ANIMAL TICKLER.

How a Wild Beast Tamer Subdues Ob streperous Creatures.

Mr. Ranspach, a tamer of wild beasts in Germany, has invented an electric wand which is said to have the most marvelous effect upon his beasts. He has experimented himself in his own menagerie with the following results: The lion touched with the electric wand became very frightened, trembled all over and growled. The tiger received the touch more calmly, appeared frightened and crouched in a corner.

The bear was quite insensible to the first touches, simply growled and showed his teeth, but the most strange effect was upon the boa-constrictor, a reptile from Cavenne, twenty feet long. On being touched he became paralyzed and remained six hours without moving, after which he appeared a little better, but remained three days in a state of semi-torpor. The elephant on being touched at the end of his trunk made a great noise and became so furious that the tamer hought he would break the bars of his age. The tamer left, and so terminated is first experiment .- Paris News.

Rough Glass for Painted Windows

Singularly enough, examinations made of the painted windows, so celebrated as works of artistic genius and skill, of the old Cathedrals of England and Continental Europe, show that their superiority consists really in the inferiority of the glass, its richness in the perfection of its uneven thickness and in the imperfections of its surface and -To make cream cheese stir a little its body, all covered, as they are, by the accumulating dust of ages, and honeycombed by the corroding effect of time. Like the facets of a diamond or ruby, each little wave and thread and blister becomes, by interference, refraction and reflection of the light which plays upon it, a new source of the gem-like bril-Wrapped in soft white paper-two or liance, harmony and beauty which distinguish the painted glass of former centuries. The glass-makers of America and England now aim to reproduce the perfection of this old glass by reproducing its imperfections .- Chicago Sun.

> -A Philadelphia art exhibition was not financially successful. Of about 25,000 visitors only 10,000 paid admission fees, the others being deadheads. The enterprise was more an educational than a commercial success.

-China has not a single insane asvlum. Street musicians are unknown.

LACONIC patient to physician: Caught cold. Physician: Take Red Star Cough Cure; no morphia, no poisons. Only twenty-five cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures pain.

-A few years ago there lived in At lanta, Ga., three persons who in early life stood in the presence of the first Napoleon. One saw the great soldier after Waterloo, when he was a prisoner on a British vessel. Another saw him in Paris during his imperial reign. The third did not see him at all. He was a Prussian, and when the French entered Berlin in triumph his father held him up in his arms to look at the victor at the head of his troops, but the child pertinaciously shut his eyes to avoid seeing his country's enemy .- Chicago

-Bread is a luxury among the peasantry in parts of Southern Austria, Italy and in Roumania. In a village not far from Vienna, the staple food of the people is sterz, a kind of porridge made of ground beech-nuts. A porridge made of boiled maize, called polenta, forms the chief article of food in Northern Italy. The same thing, somewhat differently prepared, under the name of mamaliga, is the common article of food in Rou-

THE MARKETS.

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Why Jews Live so Long.

CALENDAR.

why Jews Live so Long.

The New England Medical Monthly comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Picard holds that this superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they can not do this successfully ex-cept by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the est kidney strengthener, unless it is tem-perately partaken of and only the very pest meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic iquors very sparingly and thus keep up good digestion, and then again they are a noliday-loving and Sabbath-observing class. Housekeeper.

ANCIENT TROUSERS.

Pair of Indispensables Made of Seven ty-five Colored Patches.

Mayor Smith recently received from C. Law, of Pittston, for inspection, a pair of trousers made of seventy-five different colored patches and weighing about twenty pounds. A placard containing the following accompanied the curiosity:

"These pants were fifty-two years in actual service by a North Carolina colored gentleman by the name of Sam Williams, better known in his country as 'Father Sam,' who is now at the ripe old age of one hundred and eight years and still able to walk around. Father of twenty-three children, all living, the oldst being ninety-one years; ninety-four grandchildren. He was a slave for ixty-four years. These were his wedding pants, and six of his sons wore the same pants for wedding pants. They are highly prized by the old gent and his children. They were sent to me by a friend, who had to deposit fifty dollars as a guarantee of their being returned. They were in actual wear thirty-two years, and have been on exhibition for the past twenty years. They have been across the ocean four times and on exhibition in all the large cities of the United States. You are requested to return them soon, as the youngest son is to be married and he has the promise of them to wear on that occasion."-Philadelphia Press.

-Some curious facts were recently leveloped at the annual examination of conscripts in Belgium. Only six per cent. of them had never been to school, and seventy-five per cent. were able to read and write. Yet forty-six per cent. could not name two countries in Europe; ighty-four per cent. could not name a single celebrated Belgian. - Current.

Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-Vol-TAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk in-curred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

A FRESH roll-The actor's new part. Another-The efforts of the inexperienced skater. - The Rambler. E. L. Noves, Revere, Mass., was cured of

scald-head by using Hall's Hair Renewer. A ROLLER-SKATE gathers no moss, but a roller-skater's shins often get barked.—N.

3 month's treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists. It is the man with the dark beard who never says dye.—Lowell Courier.

A SURE cure for obstinate coughs and colds —Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The best remedy:

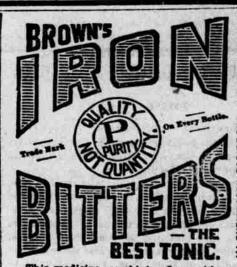
IF a joke can make a horse laugh, why can't it make a shay grin?—Chicago Tribune. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

RED STAR

I. W. DUNHAM Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois, AS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$8,500,000,

PER CENT OF ALL HORSES se purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-ed in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Book ever published in that country VER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.





vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak-mess, Impure Blood, Malaris, Chilis and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lend sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

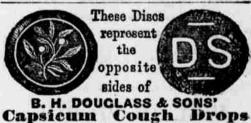
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. rengthens the muscles and nerves.
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